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BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT



Horse

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1958





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POST MORTEM INSPECTION OF ANIMALS								
FOOD HYGIENE						•••	• • •	• • •
MILK SUPPLY		CHON	OF	ANL	MALS		•••	• • •
BAKEHOUSES					•••			
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955								
	FOOD AND DRUGS AG	CT, 19:	55					
FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948								

COMMITTEE CONCERNED WITH THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT, 1958

HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Worshipful the Mayor (Councillor S. N. Chrismas, J.P.) (ex officio Member of the Committee)

CHAIRMAN:

COUNCILLOR L. W. GEORGE

ALDERMEN: Mrs. N. P. Bennett Snell, W. G. Eddy.

COUNCILLORS: Mrs. B. E. Balchin, Mrs. R. Coe, L. W. George, H. F. Hepworth, T. Hodgson, Miss M. E. Kemp, E. G. Laslett, F. E. Smith, Brigadier E. J. Curran, c.b.e.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS (District Health Sub-Committee): MRS. G. BENNETT (representing the Aldershot Voluntary Welfare Committee), MRS. E. COOK (representing the Stanhope and Wellington Lines Military District Welfare Centres), MRS. P. RICHARDSON (representing the British Red Cross Society), MRS. M. M. PAGE (representing the Aldershot Town Maternal and Child Welfare Voluntary Committee), MRS. E. M. NASH (representing the St. John Ambulance Brigade), MRS. B. RUNDLE (representing the Women's Voluntary Service for Civil Defence).

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT AT 31st DECEMBER, 1958

Medical Officer of Health:
Divisional School Medical Officer:
Physician Superintendent, Northfield Hospital:

J. CRAIG LINDSAY, T.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector: Meat and Food Inspector: Shops Act Inspector: Hackney Carriage Inspector: W. E. ROBERTS, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

W. H. M. EDWARDS, M.A.P.H.I.
J. H. CROTTY, M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Clerk:
A. C. AYLESBURY

Clerical Assistants:

MRS. G. CARTER, MRS. E. E. SHELLEY (resigned 31st May, 1958), MISS P. M. JORDAN (from 16th June, 1958)

Rodent Operator: W. H. McGowan

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
TOWN HALL.

ALDERSHOT, HANTS.

Tel. No.: Aldershot 875, Ext. 21.

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I wish to present this Annual Report on the health of the Borough for your acceptance. It is prepared along the lines recommended by the Ministry of Health, to whom it requires to be submitted.

In accordance with my usual custom, I am commenting on those features of public health work which received special attention during the year, leaving in the remainder of the Report the statistical returns which are required for official purposes and for records for future years.

During the year the only incident of any epidemiological significance was the occurrence of an ill-defined outbreak of "stiff neck" during the months of May and June. It was impossible to define the incidence of this apparently mild condition, but it was notified to me by a number of general practitioners on the occasion of their asking for my opinion at domiciliary consultations, which is the customary practice in cases of doubtful infectious disease.

As a result of my investigations, it was obvious that this type of case was quite numerous at the time and I was able to admit one, more severe than the others, to Northfield Hospital for investigation. A lumbar puncture revealed 115 cells per c.mm. and protein 75 mgms per c.mm. in the cerebral spinal fluid. This was suggestive of a virus infection of the central nervous system indistinguishable from non-paralytic poliomyelitis. This type of case with its headache, backache and stiff neck is the bugbear of every Public Health Department during the summer months, as it invariably raises the question — "Is it polio or not?" Clinically it is impossible to eliminate a diagnosis of poliomyelitis and, in accordance with the present day tendency of endeavouring to obtain 100% security, forced on Public Health Departments by the attitude of the general public, it is our practice to treat those cases as non-paralytic polio until proved otherwise. This may require house and garden quarantine which can be irksome to those parents who fail to appreciate the position. One not infrequently meets with caustic comments as to this failure to differentiate the dangerous from the harmless infections at this early stage and the situation demands the full trust of the patient's relatives. It is possible to distinguish between the harmful and the innocent in these infections by means of a tissue culture, which is done at the Public Health Laboratory in Guildford. This, however, takes 10—14 days to give the answer and means a loss of a vital period of time when one wants it most.

In the cases of stiff neck which are referred to, the result of this tissue culture produced the answer that the infecting organism was the coxsackie B.virus. This virus we know does not cause death or paralysis in the human body and, therefore, is usually classified as harmless.

There is no doubt that there was a considerable outbreak of these cases at this time in the town, but thanks to the prompt action, the excellence of the pathological investigations and the close liaison with the infectious diseases hospital, a disease was identified which would in many other instances have been called non-paralytic poliomyelitis with all its social implications and upheavals.

In conclusion, one might say that this type of incident is not an isolated one, and produces a situation which demands the most tactful handling of all concerned.

Other incidents involving the great puzzle of to-day in the Public Health world, i.e. the virus infections of the central nervous system, occurred in connection with the poliomyelitis vaccination campaign which was gathering momentum towards the end of the year. One child, six days after receiving her first injection of Salk vaccine, collapsed in the street with convulsions and was admitted to Northfield Hospital with an alleged stiff neck. On examination, however, and after observation, the infection was discovered to have originated from infected tonsils which responded very rapidly to chemotherapy and we were able to quiet the fears of the parents and stifle the allegations of the neighbours.

A child of 12 was admitted to Northfield Hospital one month after she had received her first polio injection, and the disease was identified as non-paralytic polio. This single injection may well have saved the child from a paralytic infection had she not obtained it, and it gives me an opportunity of bringing to public notice that injections of a vaccine can only produce a level of immunity which varies with the individual and may in occasional instances not be sufficiently high to prevent the virus breaking through the defensive mechanism and producing the disease. We can claim, however, that if it does so, the disease so produced will be mild and that, without the protection of the vaccine, the disease would in all probability have been of much greater severity. In a disease like polio this surely must be a desirable objective.

The work of the Public Health Department proceeded smoothly throughout the year. The problem of shorter working hours had to be met with in a Department which, although small in numbers, flatters itself that it has to be operational for 24 hours in a day. This means conditions of service which can never be comparable with those of the other larger Departments, but here I am glad to say the additional commitments were cheerfully borne and, while it is not for us to say we are efficient, at least we can say it is a happy Department and this reflects itself in the quality of service to the public and in our happy relationship with the other sections in the Public Health field, and I refer especially to the Public Health Inspectors and Health Visitors whose co-operation we greatly appreciate. To some extent the attitude of the Borough Council as a whole and certain Councillors in particular, also contribute to this happy atmosphere, and to them I extend my grateful thanks.

I am.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

J. CRAIG LINDSAY,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1958

VITAL STATISTICS

Estimated populati	on f	or mid-y	ear 19.	58 (incl	uding n		
civilian)			•••	•••		4	40,220
Comparability fact		Deaths		•••	•••	•••	1.08
rain piparia		Doutins	•••	•••			
LIVE BIRTHS					Male		
Legitimate Illegitimate	•••	•••	• • •	•••	309 16	275 12	584 28
inegitimate	•••	•••	•••	•••		12	
Total	•••	•••	•••	•••	325	287	612
Birth rate p	er	1,000 p	opulat	ion (li	ive bir	ths)	
(standardise			[<u>.</u>				16.4
Birth rate per							15.2 16.4
National rate	per	1,000 po	pulatio)II	•••		
STILL BIRTHS						Female	
Legitimate	•••	•••	•••	•••	6	3	9
Illegitimate	•••	• • •	•••	•••		1	1
					(10
Total	•••	•••	•••	•••	6	4	10
Still birth rate					still birt	hs)	16.0
				 e and : 	still birt	hs) 	16.0 21.6
Still birth rate National rate	per	1,000 to	tal		still birt Male	hs) Female	16.0 21.6 <i>Total</i>
Still birth rate	per	1,000 to	tal		still birt	hs) 	16.0 21.6
Still birth rate National rate	per	1,000 to	tal		still birt Male	hs) Female	16.0 21.6 <i>Total</i>
Still birth rate National rate TOTAL LIVE A DEATHS	per ND	1,000 to	tal BIRTI		still birt Male	hs) Female	16.0 21.6 Total 622
Still birth rate National rate TOTAL LIVE A DEATHS Infants under Legitimate	ND 1 year	1,000 too STILL ar of age	al BIRTI		still birt Male	hs) Female	16.0 21.6 <i>Total</i>
Still birth rate National rate TOTAL LIVE A DEATHS Infants under	ND 1 year	1,000 too STILL ar of age	al BIRTI		Male 331	hs) Female 291	16.0 21.6 Total 622
Still birth rate National rate TOTAL LIVE A DEATHS Infants under Legitimate	ND 1 year	STILL ar of age	al BIRTI		Male 331	hs) Female 291	16.0 21.6 Total 622
Still birth rate National rate TOTAL LIVE A DEATHS Infants under Legitimate Illegitimate Total	ND 1 yes	STILL ar of age	BIRTF		Male 331 — 13 —	hs) Female 291	16.0 21.6 Total 622
Still birth rate National rate TOTAL LIVE A DEATHS Infants under Legitimate Illegitimate Total Infants under	ND 1 yes	STILL ar of age	BIRTF		Male 331 — 13 — 13 — 13 — 13 — 13 — 13 — 13	hs) Female 2914444	16.0 21.6 Total 622
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Still birth rate National rate TOTAL LIVE A DEATHS Infants under Legitimate Illegitimate Total Infants under Legitimate Legitimate	ND 1 yea 4 yea	STILL ar of age cars of a	BIRTF		Male 331 — 13 — 13 — 13 — 13 — 13 — 13 — 13	hs) Female 2914444	16.0 21.6 Total 622

Infant mortali	ty ra	te per l	il ,000, l	ve birth	ıs:		
Total			•••				27.8
National Ra	ate						22.5
Legitimate							29.2
Illegitimate			•••			•••	nil
Neo-mortality	rate	per 1,	000 liv	e births	s (first	four	
weeks)	•••	• • • • •	•••	•••			19.6
National rate				•••	•••		16.2
Illegitimate liv	ve bir	rths per	cent.	of total	live bi	rths	4.6
Maternal deat	hs (ii	ncluding	g abort	ion)	•••		nil
Maternal mor	tality	rate		•••			nil
					Male	Female	e Total
Deaths from a	all ca	uses		•••	<i>Male</i> 167	Female 119	e Total 286
Deaths from a Death rate per					167		
	1,00	0 popu	lation ((crude)	167 	119	286
Death rate per	r 1,00	00 popu 00 popu	lation (lation (crude) standar	167 	119 	286 7.1
Death rate per Death rate per National Rate	r 1,00 r 1,00 e per	00 popu 00 popu 1,000 p	lation (lation (oopulati	crude) standar	167 rdised) 	119 	286 7.1 11.5 11.7
Death rate per Death rate per National Rate Number of domest	r 1,00 r 1,00 e per ic ho	00 popu 00 popu 1,000 p ouses an	lation (lation (populati	crude) standar on at 31.3	167 rdised) 	119 	286 7.1 11.5 11.7 6,974
Death rate per Death rate per National Rate Number of domest Number of comme	r 1,00 r 1,00 e per ic ho ercial	00 popu 00 popu 1,000 p ouses an premis	lation (lation (copulati d flats es	crude) standar on at 31.3	167 rdised) 	119 	286 7.1 11.5 11.7 6,974 851
Death rate per Death rate per National Rate Number of domest Number of comme Number of license	r 1,00 r 1,00 e per ic ho ercial d pre	00 popu 00 popu 1,000 pouses and premises (of	lation (lation (copulation d flats es excludio	(crude) (standar ion at 31.3 	167 rdised) .59 	119 	286 7.1 11.5 11.7 6,974 851 55
Death rate per Death rate per National Rate Number of domest Number of comme Number of licenses Other premises	r 1,00 r 1,00 e per ic ho ercial d pre	00 popu 00 popu 1,000 popu suses and premises mises (6	lation (lation (copulation d flats es excludion	(crude) (standar ion at 31.3 ng Off-l	167 rdised) .59 licences)	 	286 7.1 11.5 11.7 6,974 851 55 185
Death rate per Death rate per National Rate Number of domest Number of comme Number of license	r 1,00 r 1,00 e per iic ho ercial d pre 	00 popu 00 popu 1,000 popu uses an premise mises (6 31st Ma	lation (lation (copulation d flats es excludin arch, 19	(crude) (standar ion at 31.3 ng Off-1	167 rdised) .59 licences)	 	286 7.1 11.5 11.7 6,974 851 55

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSE OF DEATH ACCORDING TO DISEASE

Cause of Death	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	2
2. Tuberculosis, other		1	1
3. Syphilitic disease			_
4. Diphtheria			
5. Whooping cough	_		
6. Meningococcal infections			
7. Acute poliomyelitis	_	_	
8. Measles	1	1	2
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases 10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	3	2 9
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach 11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	13	5	18
	15	6	6
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast 13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus		4	4
		T	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	18	12	30
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia	2	1	
16. Diabetes	1 _	$\hat{2}$	3 2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	21	23	44
18. Coronary disease, angina	30	11	41
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	3	4
20. Other heart disease	17	17	34
21. Other circulatory disease	5	5	10
22. Influenza		_	_
23. Pneumonia	10	2	12
24. Bronchitis	10	4	14
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum		1	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa		1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2		2 2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2		2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion		_	
31. Congenital malformations	2	3	5
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	8	22
33. Motor vehicle accidents	5		5
34. All other accidents			5 2 7
35. Suicide	5	2	/
36. Homicide and operations of war			
Totals	167	119	286
Totals	107		

INCIDENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

				1955	1956	1957	1958
Measles				518	163	294	178
Whooping Cough				54	6	34	28
Scarlet Fever				13	11	8	30
Malaria (Camp)				7	2	1	1
Dysentery				12	16	2	4
Meningococcal Inf				3		2	2
Puerperal Pyrexia				3	9	4	11
Pneumonia				2	1	2	
Diphtheria				<u> </u>	_		<u> </u>
Paratyphoid Fever				_	2		_
Acute Encephaliti	s—Infe	ective		_	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	_
	Pos	t infe	ctious	_			_
Acute Poliomyeliti	s—Par	alytic		12	2	1	1
	non	-para	lytic	6	2		2
Ophthalmia Neona	atorum	- l		2		2	1
Food Poisoning				4	1	2	9
Erysipelas				3	4	_	1
Pulmonary Tubero				18	39	19	18
Non-Pulmonary T			• • •	-	3	<u> </u>	1

HOSPITAL SERVICES

It has always been my custom to include a small paragraph on this subject, written mainly to record my continued membership of the Hospital Management Committee of the Farnham Group of which I am extremely proud. I am also very fortunate indeed in remaining the Chairman of the Medical Advisory Committee to the Group, and in that capacity fulfil a very valuable role in bridging the gap so much written about in other places, between the Hospital and Local (Health) Authority services. This gap undoubtedly exists although its size and depth must vary from area to area, and also vary having regard to the personalities involved and the geographical layout of the Group. This Group area is a particularly difficult one because it is bisected by a county boundary which in itself is also a boundary between the Metropolitan and Wessex part of the Hospital Region.

I conceive it to be my duty, therefore, on these Committees to do my best to reduce the margin of error to a minimum, not only in the epidemiological field where it is, of course, vital, but also in other fields as well. There can be no doubt that this area is one where sweeping changes are, or should be, imminent in the layout of Local Government boundaries and the pattern of hospital development. As Medical Officer of Health I consider I have much to contribute in this evolution.

Hospital Beds.

Civil.

Ald	ershot	Hos	nital:
T TTC	Oldfiol	1100	pitai.

 General
 ...
 ...
 ...
 29 bcds

 Maternity
 ...
 ...
 14 bcds

 Children
 ...
 ...
 ...
 13 bcds

Outpatients' Department includes Surgical, Medical, Gynæcological, E.N.T., Pediatrics, Ophthalmic, Psychiatric and Pathological facilities.

Northfield Hospital:

Infectious Diseases 24 beds General 14 beds

Outpatients' Department includes Chest Clinic, Special (including V.D.) Clinic, Laundry and Disinfecting Station.

Military.

Cambridge Hospital 450 beds Louise Margaret Hospital 66 beds

MATERNITY SERVICES SURVEY, 1958

Maternity Unit, Aldershot Hospital

(Number of maternity beds—14) (Number of mothers admitted—356)

Home address—Aldershot H

Home address—outside Aldershot

176

Louise Margaret Military Hospital, Aldershot

(Number of maternity beds—66) (Number of mothers admitted—960)

Home address—Aldershot 298

180

Home address—outside Aldershot

662

Domiciliary confinements Home address—Aldershot

72

TUBERCULOSIS

The incidence of notified cases is shown below and, as was mentioned last year, the numbers show a gradual decline. I think it is generally accepted that while there may be a falling incidence, the need for vigilance is more than ever necessary if we are to maintain these excellent low figures. Such an effort, of course, really means a rapid and quick method of diagnosis of the early case, and prompt treatment.

The facilities for early diagnosis were greatly enhanced during the year by the fact that a new Mobile Chest Radiography Unit now visits the town every week, and is available for those people who may be referred for a chest X-ray by the family doctor. For a long time it was felt that the number of chests X-rayed in this area was below that which it should be, and all general practitioners have been notified of this additional facility and strongly urged to make use of it. The Unit is stationed in the Car Park at the rear of the Church of England Institute, Victoria Road, Aldershot, every Monday from 11.15 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. and is available for cases from Aldershot, Farnborough, Fleet, etc. There is, of course, no charge, and this facility provides a welcome relief for the much worked X-ray units at the local hospitals where waiting lists make a prompt X-ray sometimes difficult.

		Puln	nonary	Non-pi	ılmonary
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1954	 	 15	10	_	1
1955	 	 9	9		_
1956	 	 18	11	_	3
1957	 	 14	5		
1958	 	 9	8	_	_

IMMUNIZATION AND VACCINATION PROCEDURES

Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus Immunization.

The figures showing the amount of work done in each case are shown at Tables I and II. Children are dealt with by their own general practitioners or at a centralised clinic, depending on the parents' choice. The work is now so well known that procedures are more or less routine.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Until late in the year the progress made on poliomyelitis vaccination was governed strictly by the amount of vaccine available.

Towards the end of the year, however, supplies of vaccine became very much easier and in November vaccination was made available to all persons up to the age of 25 years.

By the end of the year the campaign was beginning to gain momentum and the following table shows the statistical position:

	of completed	Number of record of completed
	SECOND injections	THIRD injections
(a) CHILDREN born in the years 1943-		
1958	3,441	4
(b) ADULTS born 1933-1942	31	
(c) Expectant Mothers	152	
(d) General Practitioners and their		
families	26	
(e) Ambulance Staff and their families	16	
(f) Hospital Staffs and Families:		
(i) Vaccinated by Hospital M.O's	12	
(ii) Vaccinated by Hospital M.O's		
acting as G.P's		
(iii) Vaccinated by G.P's	2	

On the whole the response by the general public during the year was poor. However, with the vaccine supply position becoming much easier, an intensive campaign was commenced to take effect in the early months of 1959 to revive public interest towards this important form of protection against poliomyelitis.

With the increase in publicity and the extension of the age groups being offered vaccination, it was obvious that the Public Health Service would be required to assist in the work of vaccination hitherto left to the general practitioners. Indeed, it appears likely that in this area we may be required to take over the predominant role, that is to say if an adequate vaccinal state in the age limits specified is to be achieved, i.e. 60%-70%, which is considered to be the minimum compatible with a reasonable degree of control of any sources of infection which may arise.

Smallpox Vaccination.

The County Medical Officer has enabled me to give the figures shown in the following table of the vaccinal state of the children in Aldershot and surrounding districts. It will be seen that the percentage of children vaccinated in Aldershot in relation to other districts compares very satisfactorily.

Babies vaccinated in Hampshire in 1957-58—under twelve months—expressed as a percentage of live births in respective years.

						1957 %	1958 .%
URBAN							
Aldershot M.B.						61.3	68.0
Andover M.B						63.3	55.3
Basingstoke M.B.						69.5	78.7
Farnborough U.D.						83.4	73.3
Fleet U.D						67.5	66.0
Gosport M.B						75.8	69.7
Winchester City	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	69.1	64.7
RURAL							
Alton R.D						85.8	100.0
Basingstoke R.D.						85.0	62.0
Hartley Wintney R.1	D.				•••	98.8	91.4
COUNTY		•••		•••		68.5	67.8

TABLE I

IMMUNIZATION SCHEME

The following statistics show the work done during 1958:

1					
primary in regards col booster in regards col		Number of children who completed a full course of primary im- munization during the year 1958	Number of childre who received a se- ondary (booster) in jection during the yea 1958		
(1		(2)	(3)		
Diphtheria	Immunizatio	n alone			
Under 1 1 to 4 5 to 14		17 25 67	 2 193		
Total		109	195		
Combined 1	Immunization	(Diphtheria/Whooping Co	ough)		
Under 1		100	-		
1 to 4		81	9		
5 to 14		7	78		
Total		188	87		
Triple Imn	nunization (D	iphtheria/Whooping Cou	gh/Tetanus)		
Under 1		168	_		
1 to 4		70	7		
5 to 14		3	26		
Total		241	<u> 26</u>		
Whooping	Cough Immu	nization alone			
Under 1		4	-		
1 to 4 5 to 14		4 3	 1		
Total		11	1		

TABLE II

IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of children in the district on 31st December, 1958, who have completed a course of diphtheria immunization at any time between 1st January, 1944, and 31st December, 1958.

Age on 31.12.58 (i.e. born in year)	Under 1 (1958)	1–4 (1954-57)	5–9 (1949-53)		Under 15 Total
A. Number of children who have completed course (primary or booster) in the period 1954-58	285	1,741	1,817	430 	4,273
B. Number of children who have completed course (primary or booster) in the period 1944-53	_		916	2,397	3,313

MORTUARY

The following statistics refer to the year under review:

Total number of subjects admitted to mortuary	75
Cases admitted from the Borough of Aldershot	30
Cases admitted from outside Borough	45
Number of post mortems held	67

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

Child Welfare Manor Park House	Where held tanor Park H		Times Mondays, 2 p.m. Wednesdays, 2 p.m. Thursdays, 2 p.m.	By whom held Hampshire County Council Hampshire County Council
	Church Hi tanhope Lir	S	Mondays, 2 p.m. Thursdays, 2 p.m.	Hampshire County Council Hampshire County Council
Examination and supervision Manor Park House of expectant mothers	fanor Park		Tuesdays, 2 p.m. (Dr. Dobbin) Thursdays, 2 p.m. (Dr. Page)	Hampshire County Council Hampshire County Council
Protection of children against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus	chool Clinic		1st Wednesday in month at 2 p.m.	Hampshire County Council (Aldershot Borough Council acting as agent)
Treatment of minor ailments and medical inspections	chool Clinic		Every morning at 9.30 a.m. (Medical Officer's clinic, Mondays and Thursdays at 9.30 a.m.)	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Dental treatment of school- School Clinic children	chool Clinic		Mondays, Tuesdays. Wednesdays, Thursdays. Fridays and Saturday mornings	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Examination of opthalmic cases Manor Park House and prescription of spectacles	Janor Park 1		Every Thursday — by appointment only	Regional Hospital Board

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS—continued

By whom held	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority	Regional Hospital Board	Regional Hospital Board	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority,	Regional Hospital Board			Regional Hospital Board	Women's Voluntary Organisation
Times	1st Thursday in month at 9.45 a.m.	1st Tuesday in month —morning session	Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays—all day	Mondays — morning session and Fridays all	Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays—all day	Clinic:— Mondays, 9.15 a.m. Thursdays, 9.15 a.m.	Tuesdays, 1.30 p.m. Refill Clinic: Mondays, 2 p.m.	New patients: Mondays, 11.15 a.m.	Mondays: 2-4 p.m., women only 5-7 p.m., men only	Every Friday in month, 2-4 p.m.
Where held	School Clinic	School Clinic	School Clinic	Manor Park House	School Clinic	Northfield Hospital			Northfield Hospital	Manor Park House
Purpose	Hearing testing of school- children	Examination and supervision of muscle joint defects		Child guidance	Correction of speech defects	Examination of definite and suspected cases of tuberculosis			Treatment of venereal disease	Birth control
Description	Audiometric Clinio Hearing testing	Orthopædic Clinic	Remedial Exercises	Child Guidance Clinic	Speech Therapy Clinic	Chest Clinic			Special Clinic	Family Planning Clinic

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(a) Water Supply.

I am indebted to the Chief Engineer, Mid Wessex Water Company, Frimley Green, for the following information which is submitted on the lines set out in the Ministry of Health circular 1/58.

- (i) Water is supplied by the Mid-Wessex Water Company and is obtained from wells at Boxall's Lane and Lasham. An adequate supply for all purposes without restriction was maintained throughout the year.
- (ii) Samples of water were taken regularly and frequently by the Company before and after treatment at the works, and in supply. They were examined chemically and bacteriologically by their resident Chemists and Bacteriologists and in addition samples were submitted to an independent specialist for report at regular intervals. The reports during the year on all samples of treated water at the works and in supply have shown a consistently high standard of organic and bacterial purity. Precautionary chlorination treatment is applied continuously at all sources.
- (iii) The water distributed in this area is a normal chalk and lower greensand blended water and has no plumbo-solvent action.
- (iv) No action was necessary, so far as the Company was concerned, to deal with any form of contamination.
- (v) There are 6,996 connections in the Borough of Aldershot, supplying an estimated population of about 41,550.

 We believe there are no premises supplied by standpipe.

(b) Hardness of Water, 1958.

Regular analyses have been carried out in order to chart the total hardness of water in the Borough. The following results have been obtained:

			Parts per	100,000
			1957	1958
January	• • •	 	22.8)	17.0
			18.5)	
February		 	17.5)	15.5
			16.0)	
March		 	17.5	17.5
April		 	18.5	18.0
May		 	18.0	17.0
June		 	19.0	20.0
July		 	17.5)	20.5
			17.5)	

August	 	 16.0	7.5
September	 	 14.0	29.0
October	 	 15.0	
November	 	 17.0	28.0
December	 	 22.5	17.5

Drainage and Sewerage.

I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor for the following report on drainage and sewerage for this area:

The reconstruction scheme of the Sewage Works has now commenced and it is scheduled for completion within the next $2\frac{1}{2}$ years.

A factory will shortly open in the Borough which will produce a large quantity of trade waste and additional works are being carried out to treat this extra sewage.

During the year the analysis of the effluent has proved satisfactory, but it has been difficult to maintain this standard, which is a high one in view of the fact that it discharges into the River Blackwater and thereafter to the River Thames.

Recent experience has shown that in intense rain storms the flood relief scheme which the Council carried out at the Crossways has proved very satisfactory.

Certain soil sewers within the Borough give trouble in time of intense storm and the Council's attention has been drawn to this and it is hoped that some reasonable solution can be found.

THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47

I have to report that no case occurred during the year where action was required to be taken under this Section. Various home visits were made, however, and by local adjustment which usually meant consultation with the General Practitioner, Area Welfare Officer and others, the drastic step of compulsory removal of the elderly person from home was avoided.

HOUSING

The records of housing which follow are shown by courtesy of the Borough Surveyor's Department and the Borough Treasurer's Department.

(a) Houses, etc., completed during 1958.

		Hou Private Enterprise	Council	Fla Private Enterprise	Council	Adaptations by Private Enterprise
January	 	7	nil	_		2
February	 	9	nil	•	—	_
March	 	5	nil		_	
April	 	5	nil	_	_	_
May	 	1	nil	_	_	3
June	 	8	nil	—	_	2
July	 	15	nil	_		_
August	 	1	nil	•	—	_
September	 	3	nil	—	_	6
October	 	4	nil	—		_
November	 	2	nil		_	2
December	 	7	6			
		67	6	nil	nil	15

SUMMARY OF HOUSING APPLICATIONS AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1958

Civilian

V-01	gle	Married	1			(Child	lren					Aged	Widowe	tal
Year	Sir	Couples	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Age Coup	Wid	Tota
1944	 _	1	_	1	_	_	_		_	_	_	_	_	_	2
1945	 1	6	_		—	1	_	—	—	—	_	_	_	_	8
1946	 _	2	_	2	_	1	_		_	_	_	_	_	—	5
1947	 _	_	_	2	_	—	—	—	—	—		_			2
1948	 —	6	2	1	_	—	_	1	_	—	_	_	1	1	12
1949	 _	7	2	_	- 1	3	_	—	- 1			_	_	1	15
1950	 - 1	6	1	3	2	_	—	—	_	_	_	_	1	1	15
1951	 - 1	8	1	3	- 1	1			—	—	—	_		1	16
1952	 1	11	3	5	1	1	_	—	_	_		_	1	1	24
1953	 2	1.1	3	8	2	1	—	—	—	_	_		3	2	32
1954	 2	4	5	7	5	1	2	_	_		_	1	1	4	32
1955	 - 1	8	16	17	7	_	_	_	_	_	_		4	- 8	61
1956	 2	14	29	26	9	1	_	_	_	_	_		7	9	97
1957	 9	48	49	21	8	2	- 1	2	_			_	8	23	171
1958	 5	50	41	29	13	4	1						14	12	169
Total	25	182	152	125	49	16	4	3	1	_		1	40	63	661

Services

	ngle M	larried	1			(Child	lren					Aged Couples	Widows	
Year	Sir	ouples	s 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Cou	Wid	Tota
1944	_		1		—	_	_	—		_	_	_			1
1945		—		3	1	_		1	_		—	_		_	5
1948		1	- 1	—	_			_		—	—	—	—		2
1949	_	1	-	—	2	_	—	_		—	—	—	_	_	3
1950	_	1	—	2	—				—				—	_	3
1951	_	—	—	2	1		_		—		_	_	_		3
1952	. —	1	_	3		1	—	_	_	_				—	5
1953		—	1	5	1	2	_		_	_		_		_	9
1954			1	5	_	_			_	_	_	_	_	_	6
1955	_	1	5	5	3	_	—	—	1	_	_	_			15
1956		3	5	6	2	3	1	—	1					_	21
1957	_	3	10	10	4	1	2	1	_	_		_		_	31
1958		5	7	9	5	5		1	1	—	_			_	33
Total	_	16	31	50	19	12	3	3	3			_	_		137

SECTION PREPARED BY THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

During the year 1958 the following visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors in respect of:

HOUSING ACTS							231
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS							1082
Drainage and Drain Testing							301
Water Supply and Sampling							16
Infectious Diseases							134
Verminous Premises (All Types)							347
Common Lodging House							5
Vacant Lands and Dumps							152
Watereourses and Ditches, etc.							43
Public Conveniences							15
Smoke Nuisanees							10
Schools							9
Keeping of Animals							13
Theatres and Cinemas							2
Swimming Pool							5
Moveable Dwellings							3
SHOPS ACT							307
FACTORY ACT							128
PET ANIMALS ACT							5
HACKNEY CARRIAGES							29
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT			• • •				1190
Slaughterhouse Visits							502
Rats and Mice							97
Works in Progress							295
Interviews with Owners, etc.						- :::	260
Council Houses prior to vacation	and I	rospec	tive To	enants	for Cou	uneil	
Houses				• • • •			238
Miseellaneous Visits							599

Nuisances and Other Matters dealt with.

Defective cisterns, pipes and ta	aps		 	 	7
Choked and defective drains					
Rooms treated for vermin			 	 	78
Wasps Nests			 	 	108
Obstructed flues cleared					
Keeping of Animals as to be a	a Nuisan	ice			3

Drainage.

The drains in connection with 12 houses were found to be defective. Two houses were completely redrained and the remaining 10 subject to partial reconstruction.

Housing.

Nine houses of the North Town Clearance Area were demolished. It had been hoped that better progress would have been possible, but the supply of new flats and houses did not materialise as early as expected. Nevertheless, a further 16 houses were represented late in the year in anticipation of new accommodation becoming available in the new year.

It should be realised that the clearance of unfit houses is a continuing programme and will not cease at the end of the five year programme in 1960. This is due to two factors, namely the poor construction of many of the older properties and the demand for a rising standard of housing which is a natural accompaniment of the rising standard of living.

If I may be allowed to prophesy for a moment I believe that within the foreseeable future a new Housing Act will be introduced requiring that no house shall be considered fit unless provided with a fixed bath or shower.

The first factor, namely the poor construction and bad maintenance of the older properties means that many owners are very reluctant to spend considerable sums of money on them as it is not considered an economic proposition, preferring to demolish them to allow erection of modern houses in their place.

Houses Repaired.

Roofs repaired				 	25
Chimneys repaired				 	3
Eavesgutters repaired or renewed				 	8
Rain-water pipes repaired or renewed				 	5
Walls and Ceiling plasterwork renewed	d	• • •	• • •	 	31
Walls and Ceilings cleansed				 	I
Floors repaired or renewed			• • •	 	8
Skirting Boards repaired or renewed				 	0
Firegrates repaired or renewed			• • •	 • • •	9
Mantelshelves repaired or renewed				 	

Ranges repaired or renewed							1
New Windows inserted							2
Windows repaired and made to o							15
Window Sills repaired or renewed							5
Doors repaired or renewed	• • •			• • •	• • •		2
Doorsteps repaired	• • • •	• • •			• • •	• • •	l l
Stairs retreaded			• • •		• • •	14.1	1
Damp Walls remedied	• • •	• • •					30
New Air Bricks provided	•••		•••	• • •	• • •	•••	6
New sinks provided	 	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	2 7
Water Closets provided or repair		• • •	•••	• • •	•••	•••	/
Wastepipes repaired or renewed	• • •	•••		• • •	• • •	•••	٥
Rent Act, 1957.							
Certificates of Disrepair.							
1. Number of Applicants for ce				• • •		• • •	15
2. Number of decisions not to is				•••	• • •	• • •	1
3. Number of decisions to issue							12
(a) in respect of some b				• • • •	• • •	• • •	13
(b) in respect of all defe	ects				aronh	5 of	1
4. Number of undertakings give the First Schedule							11
5. Number of undertakings refus			Autho			vieo	11
to paragraph 5 of the F					der pre	7 4120	0
6. Number of certificates issued	1131 30					•••	ĭ
7 Work completed before expir	ration	of tim		on F		•••	2

A Sub-Committee of the Health Committee deals with au Certificates of Disrepair under the above Act.

Moveable Dwellings.

One Licence was granted to station a Caravan in the Borough.

Common Lodging House.

There is one Common Lodging House in the district which is kept under regular supervision. There is a possibility that some action with regard to these premises will be taken by the Council in the not too distant future.

Shops Act, 1950.

The above Act literally bristles with difficulties, particularly regarding closing hours, mobile shops, etc. The position with regard these particular items is utterly ridiculous at the moment and unfortunately there does not seem any immediate prospect of amending legislation.

Three hundred and seven visits were made during the year and additional heaters were installed in 11 shops. In this connection difficulties are experienced with managers keeping their shop doors open during very cold weather owing to the theory that a shut door keeps customers out.

Rodent and Insect Control.

One man is employed for rodent control work and the results have been very satisfying due to his keen interest. Details of the work carried out during the year are summarized below.

		L. Auth.		of Property Bus. & Ind.	Agri.	Tota
I. No of prer inspected	nises	37	488	85		610.
2. No. of pren to be infest		6	53	3		62
3. No. of pren to be infest		1	141	7	_	149
4. No. of insperience transfer to L. Auth.		7	194	10		211

Total Quantity of Material used:-

aut Dimbaad Oatmaal

1 lb. Zinc Phosphide

56 lbs. Sausage Rusk 3 Gallons Linseed Oil 22 lbs. Castor Sugar	160 lbs. Stale Bread 26 lbs. Lard	966	lbs.
Total Quantity of Poison used:—			
40 lbs. Warfarin 5	4 lbs. Arsenious Oxide		

84 lbs. Cymag 129 lbs.

No charges are made for work carried out at private dwelling houses. The service now available has become widely known and occupiers appreciate the advice and assistance given for the eradication of rodents. Owners and occupiers fully co-operate in carrying out proofing work and attention to drainage defects.

A charge is made for work carried out in Business Premises. but it is a noteworthy fact that comparatively few complaints are now being received from these premises.

Periodical inspections and treatment are carried out on all Council properties, including sewage works, refuse tips and parks.

Close co-operation is still maintained with the Army Authorities who are responsible for rodent control work on War Department property.

Our experience is still confirming that Warfarin remains very effective for both rats and mice.

Rodent Treatment of Sewers.

Two Maintenance Treatments of Sewers were carried out during the year in accordance with the Ministry's requirements. These treatments were satisfactory, but it has been found that the rats are now living in private drains and a programme of baiting manholes inside properties will be instituted

North Hants Rodent Control Committee.

The Council continued membership of the North East Hants Rodent Control Committee which comprises seven Local Authorities in North East Hampshire. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Aldershot Military District send representatives. The meetings of the Committee are held quarterly in different districts.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

No formal action was necessary under this Act, all work being done by informal action. Thirty-one informal notices were served in this respect.

Insect Pests.

One hundred and eight wasps nests were destroyed during the year, the Local Authority giving a free service in this connection.

Various ditches, ponds and watercourses and places likely to breed mosquitoes are kept under observation and treatment given as and when necessary.

Thirteen premises were treated for the extermination of cockroaches, etc., on a rechargeable basis.

Disinfestation of Premises.

The disinfestation of verminous premises and articles carried out by the Health Department during the year were:

Houses inspected for vermin	 	 238
Houses found to be verminous	 	 13
Rooms sprayed for vermin (Bugs)	 	 29

All bedding is subjected to steam disinfestation at Northfield Hospital and rooms treated with liquid insecticide containing D.D.T.

Disinfections.

No. of rooms disinfected aft	ter infectious, con-	
tagious and other diseases Bedding was subjected to stea disinfestation comprising:	um disinfection and)
Mattresses	··· ··· ··· ··· •	5
Blankeis	15	5
Pillows	5	5

Smoke Abatement.

Ten visits were made in connection with Smoke Abatement during the year. There are few factory chimneys in the Borough and the main source of air pollution is obviously coming from domestic dwellings.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

The Pet Shops licensed under this Act mainly deal in birds and fish, with the occasional sale of rabbits, monkeys and tortoises, etc. Your Public Health Inspectors are appointed authorised officers for the administration of this Act. The licenses of five shops were renewed and these premises were kept under supervision and maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Rag Flock Act, 1951.

There are no premises registered under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Inspection of Meat.

The maintenance of 100% meat inspection is regarded as an absolute necessity and this has been maintained during the past year. A total of 502 visits were made to the slaughterhouse during the year and 4,019 animals were killed and inspected. Many of the visits had to be made during the evening.

The success of the Government eradication of tuberculosis in cattle can be seen in the figures. A total of 5.2% of cows affected with tuberculosis is extremely small as compared with the average of a few years ago of 40 to 45%.

Some six cases of cysticercus bovis were found during the year, representing 1.2% of the total cattle killed. This again shows a fall on the previous year.

Some 2 tons 17 cwts. of meat and offal were condemned as unfit for human consumption. This meat is sent to a reputable contractor for manufacture into fertilizer.

Livers affected with fluke, angioma, cirrhosis, etc., were allowed to be used for mink feeding.

The following were found to be unfit for human consumption:

Bovines

Tuberculosis 3 Heads 8 Lungs 1 Heart 1 Liver 1 Mesentery	Other Diseases 1 Carcase 1 Complete set of Offal 1 leg and Trimmings 12 Heads 12 Lungs 1 Heart 3 Kidney Knobs 2 Kidneys 145 Livers 31 Part Livers 3 Spleens 1 Caul Fat 1 Tripe 1 Mesentery						
	Pig	s					
Tuberculosis				Othe	r Dised	ises	
61 Heads 1 Mesentery		3 8 6 18	1 C 3 B 1 H 4 L 4 H 4 P 1 3 L 5 H 8 L 2 M	elly l ock	ete sets Pork	s of C	offal
	Calv	es					
			2 Lu 1 Sp	ungs oleen			
	Shee	p					
		1	2 Ca 2 Ca 3 Li 1 Ha 2 Lu	vers eart	es ete sets	of O	ffal
		lbs.		Tons	cwis.	gtrs.	lbs.
arcases Meat Condemned offal Condemned		2279 4171	or or	1	0 17	1 0	11 27
т	otal	6450	or	2	17	2	10

TABLE SHOWING ANIMALS INSPECTED AND MEAT CONDEMNED AT SLAUGHTERHOUSE

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	380	135	202	291	3011
Number Inspected	380	135	202	291	3011
All Diseases except T.B. and Cysticercus Whole Carcases Condemned	_	1	_	2	11
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	110	73	2	15	321
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than T.B. and Cysticercus	28.9%	54.8%	1%	5.8%	11%
Tuberculosis Only Whole Carcases Condemned Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned		7		_ _	59
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.53%	5.2%	_	_	1.9.0
Cysticercosis Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	6	_	_	_	
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	6	_	_	_	
Generalised and totally condemned		_			_

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOOD

The following quantities of other food were condemned after inspection at Food Shops and Food Preparing Premises:

(a) Meat and Meat Products.

23 Hamburgers
17 lbs. Lamb
4 Lambs' Tongues
1 Hindquarter Chilled Beef
19 lbs. Rabbit
108 lbs. Pork

502 lbs. Beef

11 lbs. Salted Silverside

6 lbs. Chicken
51 lbs. Sausages
62 lbs. Chilled Beef

(b) Groceries, Confectionery and Vegetables, etc.

20 lbs. Peanuts 6 lbs. Veal, Ham and Egg Pie 132 lbs. Pears 6 tons, 7 cwts., 3 qtrs., 7 lbs.
Potatoes

18 Bars Chocolate

(c) Canned and Bottled Goods.

68 Tins of Milk
3 jars miscellaneous foodstuffs

563 tins miscellaneous foodstuffs 13 Tins Meat

2 Tins Corned Beef

These foods are collected and disposed of at the controlled tip under supervision.

Total of other food condemned

lbs. Tons cwts. qtrs. lbs.
16,611 or 7 8 1 7

GRAND TOTAL OF ALL FOOD, INCLUDING DISEASED MEAT, FTC., CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR:—

lbs. Tons cwts. qtrs. lbs. 23,061 or 10 5 3 17

Considerable trouble was experienced with new potatoes early in the year due to blight and some six tons had to be condemned for this reason. The remainder of unsound food condemned varied from hamburgers and peanuts to imported chilled meat.

Ice Cream.

There are only three manufacturers of ice cream in the Borough, all of which use a cold mix. Some difficulty is experienced in sampling these as the ice cream has to be delivered to the laboratory (in Guildford) reasonably quickly and the number involved hardly warrants a special visit. Samples are normally taken in conjunction with other sampling, but frequently on visiting the premises it is found that no ice cream has been made due to bad weather or other factors. Some 18 samples were taken during the summer months and the results were as follows:

Grade 1 Grade 2 Grade 3 Grade 4 14 2 1 1

All vehicles, whether local or otherwise, are subject to inspection from time to time.

Milk Supply.

A policy of continuous sampling has been maintained for some years. In 1958, 363 samples of milk, including school milk, were submitted for examination and all proved satisfactory.

Looking back over the years, particularly to the 1930's when the drive on disease-free and clean milk really began, it can be seen what immense strides have been made in this trade, mostly due to the pressure from Local Authorities.

The Local Authority license and supervise the one pasteurising establishment in the Borough on behalf of the County Council.

The following are details of the number and type of licenses issued under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) and (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, and dairies and persons registered under the Milk Regulations, 1949.

Number of Distributors of Milk	60
Number of Dairies on Register	3
Dealers Licensed to use the Designation Tuberculin	
Tested Milk	4
Dealers Licensed to use the Designation Pasteurised	
Milk	4
Supplementary Licenses issued for Tuberculin Tested	
Milk	1
Supplementary Licenses issued for Pasteurised Milk	I
Supplementary Licenses issued for Sterilised Milk	2
Dealers (Pasteurisers) Licence	1

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

The exact interpretation of a number of these Regulations, e.g. when provision of refrigeration can be insisted on, is still awaited. Nevertheless, on the whole the regulations have proved very useful and have helped in raising the general standards in food shops, particularly now that traders are becoming more conversant with the requirements.

A total of 1,180 visits were made to food premises of all types during the year. The steady increase in the use of refrigerators was most noticeable, a feature which has always been strongly advocated by health authorities. Keeping food cool and thus preventing the rapid multiplication of organisms is one of the most potent factors in the prevention of outbreaks of food poisoning.

There still remains the few premises which are a cause for concern, but these are gradually diminishing.

Number and Type of Food Trades and Premises in the District. Dairies ice Cream Manufacturers 3 Bakehouses 11 Bakers—confectionery only Butchers registered for Manufacture of Sausages, etc. 19 Fishmongers 6 Fish Fryers ... 10 Grocers 104 Confectioners 38 . . . Public Houses and Hotels ... 52 . . . Off Licenses ... 16 Restaurants ... 28 Greengrocers and Fruiterers 20 Clubs, places of entertainment 11 Wholesalers ... 6 . . . Factory Canteens 4 . . . School Kitchens 6 Improvements to Food Premises. Rooms redecorated 8 Protection provided for open food Artificial light improved W.C's redecorated ... Floors repaired or covered ... 2 Hot water provided Rooms cleansed W.C's provided ... W.H.B's provided Clothing accommodation provided Working surface refaced ... 4 . . . Water heaters repaired First Aid Equipment provided . . . Waste Bin provided Other works of repair Visits to Food Premises. Slaughterhouse Visits 502 Butchers' Shops 152 Fishmongers and Poulterers 15 Greengrocers and Fruiterers 92 Grocers and Other Food Shops 346 . . . Fried Fish Shops 23 Dairies 15 Ice Cream Premises ... 71 Restaurants 183 Food Stalls ... 73 Bakehouses 38 Other Food Premises 15 Vehicles and Stalls ... 80 Inspection of Unsound Food 87

Bakehouses.

One new bakehouse was opened during 1958. Towards the end of the year the large N.A.A.F.I. Bakery, employing nearly 100 workers, was closed. The major problem with the small bakehouse is that the really desirable improvements—oil firing of ovens, tiled floors and walls, ample storage space—can only be provided at great expense, often complicated by difficulties of lease and available space. One bakehouse was found to be infested with cockroaches and treatment was carried out on a rechargeable basis.

Adulteration of Food.

In 1958 the County Council was the Authority responsible for administering the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. relating to the adulteration of food and drugs.

The Aldershot Borough Council felt that this should be administered locally and during the year an application was made to the Minister for these powers to be transferred. This application was successful after a Ministry representative had visited the district and as from April, 1959, these powers will be administered by the Corporation.

I am indebted to Chief Inspector Mr. J. S. Preston for the following report relating to work on food adulteration carried out by the County Council in the Borough during the year ending 31st March, 1959.

1. I beg to report that during the year ended 31st March, 1959. 248 samples were procured under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. within the area of the Aldershot Borough Council.

2. Milk Samples.

The total number includes 158 samples of milk, of which 25 consisted of Channel Islands milk. The samples were satisfactory, with the exception of one sample of ordinary milk, which proved to contain approximately 1% of added water. This matter was fully investigated and appeared to be the result of carelessness in the draining of various utensils used for the milk. Further checks which were made subsequently were satisfactory. In the circumstances, and having regard to the small amount of the adulteration, the producer was warned.

3. Miscellaneous Samples.

Of the 90 samples which were taken of various other foods and drugs, five were the subject of adverse reports, as follows:

(1) Pork Sausages—deficient of meat.

This sample was reported to contain only 50% of meat. Although there is no official standard for the meat content of this

type of product, it is usual to find not less than 65% of meat in pork sausages and pork sausage meat and, in general, Public Analysts regard less than this amount as unsatisfactory. Although legal proceedings were not taken in connection with this sample, the vendor's attention was drawn to the position and he affirmed that it was his intention to adhere to the minimum of 65% of meat, the deficiency being attributed to inadequate mixing of the ingredients by his staff. The producer was given a warning in this matter.

Since the Meat Products Order, which prescribed minima for the meat content of beef and pork sausage products, was revoked in 1953, various prosecutions have been undertaken in different parts of the country, under the general provisions of the Food and Drugs Act. These have, however, necessarily had to be decided in accordance with the merits of each particular case and the results have not been consistent. There is little doubt that a definite standard for the meat content of such articles would be welcomed by the majority of manufacturers, since the uncertainty which now prevails in certain quarters with regard to the position would be removed.

(2) Whisky—contained excess water.

This sample was obtained at a public house, immediately following an informal check which indicated it to be unsatisfactory. The Food and Drugs Act provides a limit of 35 degrees Under Proof (or 65 degrees Proof) for whisky, but the sample proved to have a strength of 57.5% Proof Spirit. It was, however, served from a bottle marked 70 degrees Proof and, on this figure, the excess water amounted to 17.8%.

Legal proceedings were taken against the joint licensees of the premises and these resulted in fines and costs of £27 15s. 0d. being imposed.

(3) Chest and Lung Mixture—deficient of Chloroform.

The labels on this article stated it to contain 0.87% of chloroform, but analysis showed only 0.16% to be present.

(4) Cough Syrup—deficient of Chloroform.

This was stated to contain 1% of chloroform. The amount found was, however, only 0.52%.

Both the above products had been held in stock by the retailers for some considerable period, and, no doubt, a proportion of the chloroform, which is a very volatile substance, had been dissipated during that time.

The matters were not regarded as warranting legal proceedings, but the results were reported to the producers—separate firms of

manufacturing chemists—with a view to an improvement being effected in the method of sealing the bottles containing the articles.

4. General.

During the visits to traders' premises, attention was given to the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act with regard to the marking of ingredients and other particulars, which are required to be given with certain food and articles recommended as medicines.

FACTORIES

1. Inspections.

Premises (1)	No. on Register		Number of Written Notices	Occupiers
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be en- forced by Local Authorities	14	15		_
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec- tion 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	97	100	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out workers' premises)	5	10	2	_
TOTAL	116	125	4	_

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Number of cases in which defects were found					No. of cases in which	
Particulars				rred	prosecutions	
	Found	Remedied	IO H.M. Insp.	Ву н.м. Insp.	were instituted	
Want of Cleanli-						
ness	1	1	_	1		
Overcrowding		'				
Unreasonable						
temperature				_		
Inadequate						
Ventilation			_	—		
Ineffective drainage						
of floors San. Conveniences			~			
	1					
(a) Insufficient (b) Unsuitable or	1	i		1		
defective	2	2		_		
(c) Not separate		2		2		
for sexes						
Other offences				_	_	
against the Act (not						
including offences						
relating to Out-						
work)					_	
TOTAL	4	4		4	_	

Outworkers.

Names and addresses of five outworkers were received during the year, and visits were made to ensure that this work was carried out under suitable conditions.

